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# FIELD'S SEED SENSE

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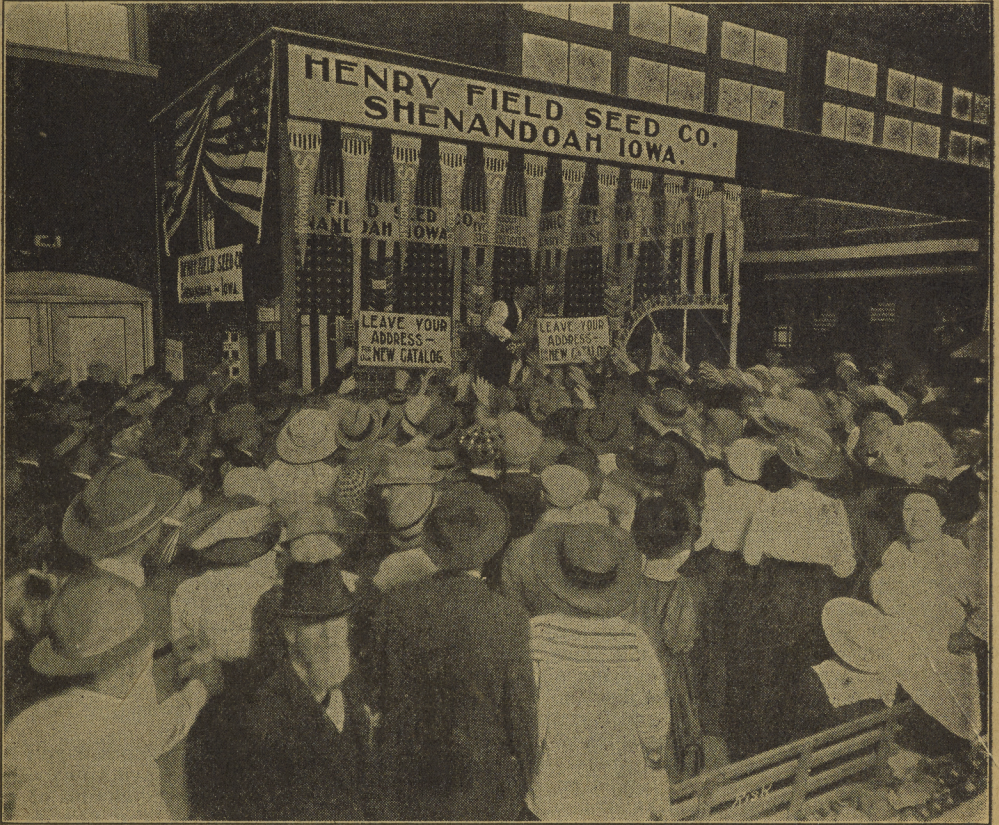
"FOR THE MAN BEHIND THE HOE"

Vol. 5

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No. 8

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## Did You Get a Cane at Our Booth at the State Fair?

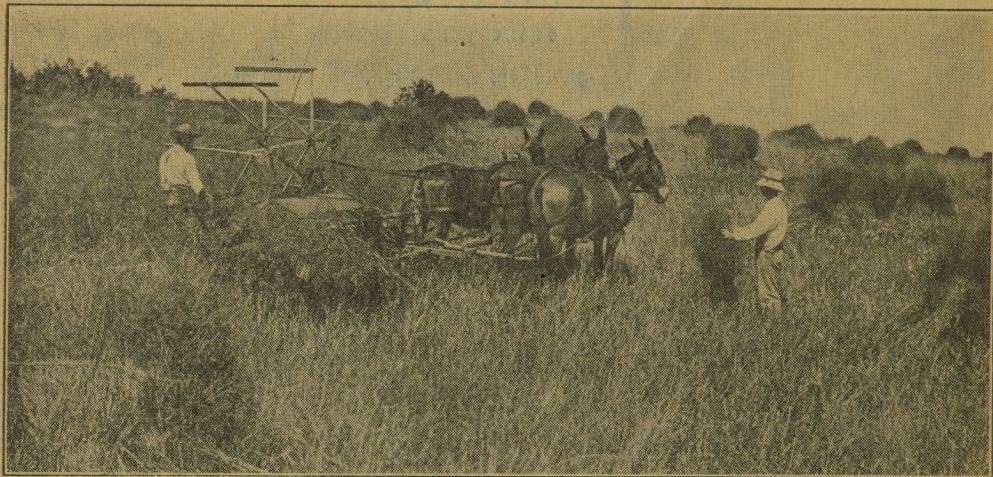
This picture is a flashlight snapshot taken in front of our booth at the Iowa State Fair by the official photographer, Dave Risk. It was certainly some doin's! We always have a big crowd around us at the fair anyway, but this year we gave away canes, and you ought to have seen us! Maybe you were there in that crowd. If so you know somehi g about it. It was the most strenuous mixup I ever got into. I stood on the counter and gave out canes by the thousands.

When we started giving away canes, the crowd got so thick that the Supt. of the building called the doorkeepers and house police to help keep the crowd teady and then got a squad of soldiers to help, but the jam got so bad that they finally had to stop us giving them away, except early in the morning when the crowd was thin. One afternoon they kept a policeman in our booth to keep the crowd pacified when they wanted canes so bad and couldn't get them.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO. SHENANDOAH IOWA

Here's One of the Canes. If you failed to get one, send 10c to cover expense and I will send you one by parcels post.





### Cutting Clover For Seed on A Missouri Farm

This picture shows how Sweet clover is handled for seed here. It was taken this summer near here, just across the line in Missouri, and shows a field that made over 10 bu. per acre of clean hulled seed. His neighbor adjoining made over 18 bu. of seed per acre. We bought both lots of seed and it is the finest I ever saw.

Both handled the crop in the same way. It was seeded in small grain just like red clover. The second spring it was allowed to get up about two feet high and then cut for hay, cutting it very high so it could send outside branches from the stub. These branches came up thick, even

and medium high and loaded with seed. It was the prettiest field you ever saw.

Does it pay? Well, I paid more for the seed than the land would have sold for a year ago and there was a crop of hay and a crop of pretty good straw besides, and about \$50.00 worth of fertility was added to the soil which will show in the corn crop next year. You can do the same thing. There's no patent on it and the land was no better than yours. These men use the white, but others use the yellow with like results. I can sell you seed of this particular lot of seed if you will order quick.

### Still Time to Sow Rye

Can you not find a place for an extra acre or so of rye this Fall? It is now late for wheat in many localities, but rye may be seeded for a month yet with hope for a fair crop. Many potato fields will be dug too late for wheat seeding, but there will still be time for rye by scratching over with a disk or spring-tooth. That is one great thing about rye; it will stand rough seeding and make a good crop—though, like any other, it responds to good culture. Rye bread will help feed Europe, and the more small grain we can produce, the more we can cut down our feed bills. This does not apply to farmers who have a regular rotation, including wheat; for it often works badly to mix these small grains, but dairymen and fruit or vegetable farmers may well put in all the rye they can make room for.—Rural New Yorker.

### Don't Forget the Parrot Tulip

If you have ever planted any of these odd gaudy things there is no need to urge you to buy again, but if you have never seen them growing you ought to have at least a dozen of them. The petals instead of being even and regular like ordinary tulips, have

notched and jagged edges, and sometimes they are twisted into odd shapes. The flowers usually measure five or six inches across, as the petals spread out flat instead of standing erect like most tulips. The stems are rather weak and usually crooked so that a row of Parrots presents a very artistic appearance with the flowers sprawling this way and that.

We have these in separate colors if you like them that way, and we also have an excellent mixture which contains all the shades of red, yellow, and white, some of the flowers being striped and spotted in very fantastic shape. Prices 6 for 20c, 12 for 35c, 100 for \$2.25, either all alike or assorted. Colors Bright Scarlet, Golden Yellow, Orange and Red, All Colors Mixed.

We have also gotten hold of something extra fine in the late Tulips that bloom after all the others are gone. It grows very tall, some times as tall as two feet high, and comes in two colors; a vivid flaming scarlet, and a rich golden yellow. It is known as the Gesneriana over in Holland where it originated, and it has no American name yet, so you will have to use its Sunday name. Specify which color you want. Prices same as the Parrots.





Ruth In Her Chinese Suit.

When we were in Los Angeles on our California trip, I went down into the Chinese quarter and bought Ruth a sure-enough Chinese outfit just like the little Chinese girls wear. The jacket is purple, the trousers are blue and the shoes are pink and white, and it certainly is a gorgeous get-up.

### A Great Corn Show

Did you ever hear of Sam Jordan? You probably have if you live in Missouri. He was really the start of the county agent and farm club business in that state and is sure a go-getter. He has been ranging at large over a large part of the state most of the time but has recently settled down exclusively to Chariton County and is doing great work there. They are going to have a corn show there at Keytesville, Nov. 1, 2 and 3, next, and give \$1,000 in premiums. It will be great doings. Better go. The Governor and all the rest of the big guns will be there, and its worth going just to get acquainted with Jordan himself.



I had to take another picture with Georgia in it. She couldn't stand it to see Ruth getting her picture taken alone.

### Winter or Perennial Onion Sets

Winter onion sets should be planted in the fall. It is next to impossible to carry them over in good condition for spring planting. In the fall the sets are fresh and plump and if planted then will make an early start in the spring. Hard freezing does not hurt them.

Select some out of the way place in your garden to plant them for they are a perennial and the bed will not likely be disturbed for years. Like other garden crops, they like good rich soil and if planted on such will come earlier and make better onions.

The sets of winter onions grow in bunches. These bunches should be broken apart and the sets placed about three inches apart in rows. The rows should be about one foot apart. Cover the sets  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 inches deep.

These onions spread from the crown and in time you will have a good sized clump from one set. They do not form a bulb as other onions do and are used as green onions only. They are extremely hardy and early. They come before any other onions do.



## The End of the Boom

(From Rural New Yorker).

A few years ago a great roar was made over Stoner, Miracle or Marvelous wheat. It was to revolutionize wheat growing. It spread or tillered so that two pecks would seed an acre—and the price was only \$5 per bushel. A man brought us a sample with 40 or 50 stems growing together, as a sample of what this wheat would do. It looked as if someone had planted a dozen kernels together in a small hole; but the agent claimed it all grew from one seed. Many people who ought to have known better boosted this wheat and held the price of seed at a big figure for a few years. Old Time is the final judge of such things. His sharp scythe finally cuts the novelty out of the novelties, and Miracle and Marvelous have fallen by the wayside. They or "it" proved to be a strain of Fulcaster, and the final show-down puts an end to the boom.

In Bulletin 117 of the Delaware Experiment Station Prof. A. E. Grantham reports a long and painstaking experiment in testing the tillering of Winter wheat. There were 66 varieties planted by hand and under different conditions, in order to test their power to spread or tiller and the effect of this upon the yield. As one result of this study Prof. Grantham says:

The fact that wheat tillers freely under the proper conditions has been taken advantage of by promoters of seed wheat to aid in the sale of a variety. The best instance of this has been before the public quite recently. A strain of wheat known under the names of Stoner, Miracle and Marvelous was widely advertised and sold as possessing an unusually strong tillering habit. It was claimed that only two or three pecks of seed were required per acre. The fact is that this variety tillers no more freely than many others. . . . Specific tests have shown it to be in no way superior to a large number of well-known varieties. The idea that the strain of wheat had great tillering capacity probably originated from observing the behavior of a few isolated wheat plants growing on an especially fertile soil. In fact the originator of the variety claims that he found the original plant growing in his garden. He was led to believe that the plant was a distinct advance over other varieties because it possessed such a large number of tillers. Almost any variety of wheat would behave in a similar manner under the same conditions.

A few years ago we had a scattered volunteer crop of wheat come up after buckwheat. Several isolated plants, growing alone, grew just like the "Miracle" and made 30 or more stems from one plant. The experiments in Delaware show that almost any variety of wheat will do the same under right conditions of seeding. There was no miracle about it, except changing human credulity into money.



## A Seed Sense Romance

May be you remember last spring I printed in Seed Sense a picture of a log house on a claim in Montana, and a letter from the owner wishing he could find a wife to help hold down the claim. His letter seems to have started something, as I recently got a letter from him as follows, also the picture above.

"Dear Henry: On June 11th, at St. John's Kansas, I married Mary E. Pertuch, a brown haired brown eyed girl of 20 years, 191 lbs., formerly of Mo. Harry Hagerman married a red haired Colorado girl in July and my 17-year-old brother may marry this fall. All thanks due to Henry Field. Have moved 30 miles from where I was. Expect an order from me next spring. God bless our home and God bless Henry Field. Your friend,"

—Wm. Hagerman, Forsyth, Mont.

## The Dutch Bulbs Are Coming

We have been very uneasy about the Dutch Bulbs, but they're coming all right. They were late getting started from Holland, and when they got to New York it was found that the invoices had been held at Halifax for inspection. Advices from New York, however, indicate arrival of the bulbs here about October 20th.





This is a Chinese family I saw on one of the seed farms I visited in California. I didn't get the father along with the rest, because he was in the field, but here are the ten children and the mother. I didn't get their names and ages, but they are a healthy, pleasant, happy lot.

### When to Plant Iris

Iris is one flower that can be planted at any time of the year. I like best to plant it in the fall or in early spring, but really, it can be planted almost any time with a fair chance of success. It is one flower that I have succeeded in moving while it was in bloom, and you know very few outdoor flowers can be moved when they are big and in bloom.

They will grow on practically any soil. We have some on good garden soil, some on a clay fill, where we scraped dirt out of the cellar, some on rich ground and some on poor and they all seem to thrive about alike. We have a row of them along the curb overhanging the pavement and they seem to enjoy it.

### Alfalfa Needs Good Soil

Because alfalfa benefits the soil, adding nitrogen and humus, many farmers have the idea that this crop will make a successful growth on any kind of soil, no matter how poor it is. Dealers should correct this wrong impression and impress the fact upon farmers that good yields can only be obtained on fertile soils. Although the alfalfa plant collects nitrogen from the air and stores it in the soil, yet certain elements of plant food must be present or the alfalfa plant can not make a satisfactory growth and produce a good crop of hay. Not only must the nitrogen gathering bacteria be present in the soil, but also a proper amount of available plant food, or the farmer will be disappointed in the resulting yield.

Experience has proved that one of the best fertilizers that can be used for alfalfa is common barnyard manure, applied at the rate of eight or ten tons to the acre. If sufficient manure is not obtainable, some suitable commercial fertilizer may be used to make up the required amount.

When using five to seven tons of manure per acre, 300 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate or 200 to 300 pounds of bone meal.

Alfalfa does not thrive on a sour soil. If the land is in this condition it should be sweetened by the use of from one to two tons of ground lime per acre.—From Seed World

### Sudan Grass In California

The recent Sudan grass experiments, started at the University Farm at Davis, Cal., through co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry has shown this plant to be a valuable annual forage crop in sub-humid sections where irrigation is not practiced. The average yield of cured hay under irrigation was 7.61 tons per acre, while the average yield under dry farming methods was 6.61 tons per acre. Additional trials are being made to determine the best method of seeding and handling this crop.

### Corn and Rape In North Carolina

"Gentlemen: Kindly advise me prices on winter rye, wheat, and vetch. I wish to send some to my place in North Carolina. I ordered some corn and rape seed from you last spring and reports from my North Carolina place show that the corn seed you sent is just about doubling in yield that of the ordinary southern seed that was also planted there."

—Stanley A. Foutz, Wagon Mound, N. M.

### Cabbage Worms

"Mr. Field: I saw in your catalog what was thought good for cabbage worms. I was told yesterday that if you take four quarts of water and one teaspoonful of Epsom salts and pour it on the cabbage it was fine. So I thought I would let you know."



## Planting Fall Bulbs

By FRANK FIELD.

So many people have been writing in for fuller instructions on the planting of fall bulbs that I decided to go into full detail this month and tell them all about it.

First, I will take up the outdoor planting, as most people who buy bulbs intend to put them in a hot bed out of doors. The most important thing is to get all the bulbs of each kind planted exactly the same depth, so that each kind will be all in bloom at the same time.

Now, when most people start out to plant fall bulbs, they dig up the soil and work it till it is nice and mellow, which is all right, and then they dig a hole for each bulb, drop it in and cover it up, which is not all right, for no two will be exactly the same depth in the ground and when they bloom, the first ones out will be gone by the time the deeper ones bloom.

The way I do is to figure out how large a bed I want and then I take a sharp spade and dig a hole the size of the bed, and about six inches deep at the outer edges. I only dig about three inches deep in the center of the bed, so as to leave the bottom of the hole crowned up in the middle. Then when the bottom is shaved off nice and smooth, and the dirt is all piled up outside of the hole, I put in about an inch of sand all over the bottom of the hole, so that the roots will have an easy time getting started. Next I take a stick and lay out a design of some kind in the sand, so as to get the bulbs in straight lines. The tulips should be set about four inches apart, and the hyacinths about six inches apart each way.

Then comes the covering. Hyacinths should be covered six inches deep and tulips about four and a half to five inches deep, measuring from the bottom of the bulb. Take some little stakes and drive one in the center of the bed, just deep enough so that the dirt will just come to the top of the stake. Then drive a few around the edge of the bed, sticking up the same distance, and a few about midway between the center and the outer edge of the bed. Then take a shovel and fill up the hole and level the dirt off on top so that it comes just to the top of all the stakes. Then you know that every bulb in the bed is the same distance below the surface of the ground, and will bloom at the same time. Only the narcissus should be covered about seven inches deep and be set about six inches apart each way. Scillas, snowdrops and crocuses should be planted about two inches deep. Plant them any time before the ground freezes.

The indoor blooming of Dutch bulbs is a little harder, and requires a little more care than the outdoor blooming, but results far more than repay a person for the trouble.

The Chinese sacred lily and the paper white narcissus will bloom just as well in a dish of water as they will in a pot of dirt. Take shallow vegetable dishes and put in a

piece of charcoal to keep the water sweet, and put about three narcissus bulbs or one Chinese sacred lily to each dish. Then pile some pebbles or seashells over and around the bulbs to keep them from floating. Keep the water just below the top of the bulbs and place in a sunny window. In a few weeks they will bloom nicely. I have never had much luck in flowering tulips in the house, but hyacinths and narcissus do finely.

The smaller hyacinth bulbs do best in pots about five inches across, with about three bulbs to each pot. Put some pieces of broken crock or a few pebbles in the bottom of the pot to provide good drainage, and put in enough dirt to bring the top of the bulbs just below the top of the pot. Then cover the bulbs so the top just shows, pressing the soil down firmly. This will leave the top of the dirt about an inch from the top of the pot, which will make it easy to give them all the water they need.

The larger hyacinth bulbs and the narcissus do best in four inch pots, the kind generally used for geraniums, placing one bulb in each pot. Follow the same directions for smaller bulbs.

After you get them all planted and well watered, put the pots down cellar where they will be in the dark, and also cool. Leave them down there till they show an inch or so sprout above the dirt. Then carry them up to the light, and keep them in a sunny window. In a short time you will have some very fragrant flowers for your trouble. It usually takes about a month or six weeks in the cellar before the bulbs are ready to be brought up to the light. This period of rest is necessary for them to get good root system established before they start blooming. The planting in pots may be done up in November.

You may be able to get good results from the tulips by following the same directions as given for the hyacinths and narcissus; but the chances are three to one that they will disappoint you.

## What To Do With Flower Bulbs

We are getting dozens of letters from people every day who want to know what to do with canna, gladiola and dahlia bulbs now that the frost has killed the tops.

Of course as long as the ground does not freeze there is no particular hurry about digging them, but any time now there is likely to be a frost hard enough to freeze the ground and that would probably hurt the bulbs, so better dig them just as soon as you can and get them in a dry, cool place. The cool part is not so important, but it is important to get them in a dry place just as soon as you can and of course they must be where they will not freeze. Cannas, gladiolas, dahlias, spotted callas, madeira vines and panama lilies are all tender to frost and freezing and will kill the bulbs just the same as it would kill potatoes.

They can be kept through the winter just the same as potatoes, or onions, or anything





Mexican Help at an Apricot Drying Camp in California. "Everybody Works But Father."

of that sort. The principal thing is to keep them dry enough so they will not start to grow, and all except the cannas should be kept fairly cool. Cannas, however, do not like cool weather. The best thing to do with them is to keep them fairly warm. If you have a furnace room in your cellar, put the cannas in there and put the other bulbs in the same room where you keep Irish potatoes, but put them up on the bank where it will be rather dry. They can be kept in a bucket, or box, or in a cloth sack, or an old paper sack, or anyway that would suit you. Just so they are kept dry and not allowed to pile up in too big a mass. If they are piled up in a big, solid pile or a tight box, they are liable to get moist and heat in the center of the pile. Of course, all the tops and frozen stems should be trimmed off before they are put away for the winter. All you want to keep is the roots, but you must remember that dahlias start, not from the root itself, but from the neck where the root and stem join.

Any of these bulbs can be kept through the winter with safety until time to plant them out of doors, which would be March, April or May, according to your latitude, but on the other hand they can be started early in flower pots if you are anxious to get quick action.

If you want to hurry your garden along, you should begin about February potting up these plants in flower pots, or in tin cans, or boxes, or anything that is handy and getting them started ready to put out of doors when the proper time comes. You should, if possible, arrange so you can move the whole plant, roots and all, without disturbing the roots.

### Storing Onion Sets

You folks who are buying onion sets now for fall delivery may like a few pointers on how to keep them through the winter. You will have no trouble in doing this, for you

will find that they will keep better than ordinary sets as they are all solid, well-cured sets.

Here is the whole story summed up. Store them in a dry place. Keep the light away from them as much as possible. Hold the temperature as near freezing as you can without actually freezing them. Really a slight freeze will not hurt.

There is a great deal to be said about harvesting and curing them, but that need not be considered here. It is, however, a very important thing in caring for sets. If they are allowed to stand after ripening until they start a second growth, or if they are not properly cured and are placed in storage in a sappy condition, you will find it very hard to carry them through the winter without sprouting. I never saw sets in better condition for storage than these mountain-grown sets.

Do not leave them in the box or sack in which you receive them, but store them in shallow crates. Here at the seed house we use a crate with slatted bottom and four-inch sides. We stack them in tiers leaving an inch space between each crate. We never fill them entirely full. I should judge the sets are usually from three to three and one-half inches deep. Moisture, warmth and light will start sprouting, so you know what to avoid. With the above information you will have no trouble in keeping them. You can work out the details as well or better than we.

We are going to make a special low price for this fall. If you want them in quantities of say half-bushel or more we will make you a price of 15c per lb, not prepaid.

We cannot make this special price for spring delivery. The order must be in and the sets shipped before hard freezing weather. But whether you buy this fall or not, we want you to see these mountain grown sets. Evenly graded, small, solid, bright sets that can't be beat.



# Field's Seed Sense

FOR THE MAN BEHIND THE HOE

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## Success

The following answer to the question:  
"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory was a benediction."

## No More House Plants

We have discontinued the sale of soft houseplants and baby roses (1 year) because it is practically impossible to deliver them in satisfactory condition. What few houseplants and little roses we sold have been giving us more trouble than fifty times the same amount of seeds and bulbs. We advise 2-year dormant roses sent and set in the spring, and will be glad to have your order for them, for I know they will suit you. On all orders for 1-year roses and soft house plants we are refunding the money.

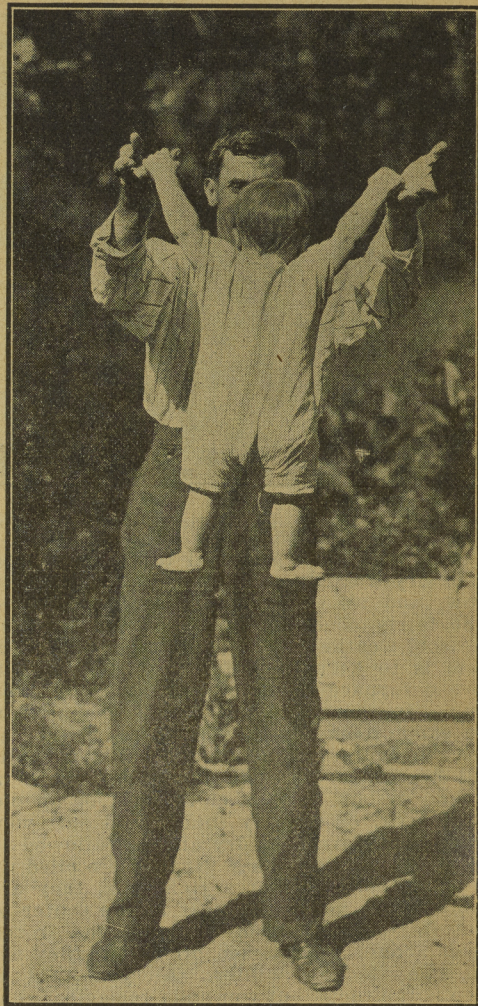
## A Cheap Way to Try Alfalfa

Some farmers haven't tried alfalfa because they think it is a little bit too expensive, and they figure that if they do not get a perfect stand they have lost the use of their land for a year.

When you seed your timothy and clover, put in one or two pounds of alfalfa seed. This will improve your hay all the seed costs and will give you a good idea as to whether you can get a successful stand or not.

## The Date On the Wrapper

If you notice a date on the wrapper of your Seed Sense or your seed or bulb order, I wish you would cut out the part of the wrapper showing the address and the date, write on it the date you received it, and enclose it in a letter to us. It will help us improve the service we give you, and we will appreciate it very much.



John Henry is past 9 months old now and getting to be quite a boy. From the time he was three months old I have practised him on swinging his weight by his hands. He will grab my fingers and let me swing him as high as my head. He enjoys it immensely and never loses his grip. He is getting to be quite an athlete.

**ONION SETS WANTED**—We are in need of a few more winter or perennial onion sets. Can use a few hundred pounds, if you have nice, clean, solid sets. Mail us a sample of half pound or pound, showing how they run. Do this promptly, as we expect to buy right away.  
—Henry Field Seed Co.

**SUDAN WANTED**—We need more Sudan seed than we have. If you have any to sell, please send sample, state amount you have; and what you want for it. We can not use it unless it is of guaranteed purity, and free from any mixture with Johnson grass or cane. If your seed is good we will pay you all it is worth.  
—Henry Field Seed Co.





### A Hundred Acre Field of Lettuce Crowding For Seed in California

Practically all the lettuce seed in the United States, or the world for that matter, is grown in California, where it seems to grow and ripen to perfection. This is a big field I visited, a part of which is for us. This same man had perhaps half a dozen such fields as this, and others had nearly as much. They cut the seed

head by hand when just ripe enough, going over the field three or four times in all. These heads are dried on big canvass sheets for about a month, then threshed and cleaned. The seed is grown on contract, being sold before it is even planted. Special stock seed is used, and fields are carefully searched for off-type plants.

### A New Way to Sow Alfalfa

(From Rural New-Yorker)

**A SURE CROP.**—The other day I saw a man from Norwich, Conn. He was looking at a load of pea-green Alfalfa in the Indianapolis, Ind., hay market. He said he tried 15 years ago to raise Alfalfa, and failed. He also said many other farmers in Connecticut had failed time after time to raise Alfalfa. I told him I had raised Alfalfa in Central Indiana for 21 years and I regard it as absolutely the easiest and surest crop to raise and the most profitable one, also. He thought I must sow it "by the moon or stars." I told him that I always sow in (or on) the ground; that I never sowed Alfalfa "in the moon" in my life. I raise it now, and for the last five years at less than one-tenth of the usual cost and have never had a failure since beginning this method; a method that is hooted at by most farmers, far or near; but I get results just the same. I am at the present writing (August 29) finishing the harvesting of the second crop for this year of about 100 acres of fine Alfalfa; and the third crop is knee high, and ready to commence on.

It was my load of "pea-green Alfalfa" that this "Yankee" was looking at; and I sold it for \$20 per ton, taken from the windrow; this price making at least  $2\frac{1}{4}$  tons of dry hay per acre, while the first crop was almost as heavy.

**FOUR CROPS A YEAR.**—I get four crops of Alfalfa a year, while my neighbors get only one crop of Timothy. My crop makes the land richer, theirs makes it poorer. I sow only six or eight pounds of Alfalfa seed per acre in the Winter time, with no preparation of seed bed, except what Jack Frost does, free of charge. I never "clip weeds high" (as is often recommended) to kill weeds, and to thicken the Alfalfa. I "let the weeds grow until the harvest," or until new Alfalfa sprouts or new shoots have started for another growth; then I cut just as close to the ground as possible, killing the weeds and

stimulating the new shoots, or new buds into new life, thus occupying the ground to the exclusion of weeds. I don't cut the lungs out of Alfalfa, and I don't thicken the weeds, as the other fellow does by his high clipping.

**THIN SEEDING BEST.**—Alfalfa must have room to tiller—one seed will often produce over 200 stems. Uncle Sam says, "Counts in old Alfalfa fields show stands of from one to six plants to the square foot with equal yields from all"; yet this same Uncle Sam recommends 20 lbs. of seed per acre, putting as he says, "100 seeds to the square foot." I think this is "spreading it on pretty thick" when only one to six plants can live on one square foot of surface.

**JACK FROST SEEDING.**—I sow on "honeycombed" corn stubble, oats stubble, potato or tomato ground without cultivation (except by Jack Frost, the greatest of all agriculturists). I not only save two-thirds of the 20 lbs. of seed per acre, but I save all of that deep plowing, harrowing, rolling, dragging, etc., that the "other fellow" does in early Spring and Summer to conserve moisture, kill weeds, and to make the ground solid again like it was before plowing it. I use the early rains and gentle sunshine by early (February or March) seeding; and I have strong, well-rooted plants that not only stand the drought of Summer and the cold of Winter, but I get from two to three crops of Alfalfa the first year. The regulation cultivation all Summer, sow-it-just-before-a-drought-comes man, using 20 lbs. of seed per acre usually plows his sickly, overcrowded Alfalfa up and plants corn, saying "My farm is not adapted to Alfalfa"; "I tried it; I had a fine thick stand at first, but it turned yellow and died." He doesn't always plow it up either; for after the first Winter "spews" it out of the ground for lack of root growth that might have been obtained by early seeding; the earlier the better. I have sown Alfalfa in January (before zero weather) and it grew waist high the first summer.

J. N. Shirley, Indianapolis.



## Onion Sets

There is probably more money in early bunch onions than in any crop the gardeners grows. All you have to do is to set the sets very early in rich ground and they are sure to make a crop. Always sell, too. They take very little room, and I have often taken off a dollar's worth to every rod of row. Buy some sets and try it. Figure on about a gallon of sets to the square rod of ground. Bottom sets are the kind to use. Onion sets are 32 pounds per bu., so one pound is the same as one quart. These are simply little wee onions grown from the black seed, planted late and thick. They are about as big as the end of your finger, and when set out in the spring they come quick and make nice green onions for bunching, or if left stand will bottom down and make big onions like ones from seed, but lots earlier. I can furnish them in red, yellow or white. Yellow are generally best, as they are not so liable to run to seed. Multiplier sets are also pretty good, but hard to get.

### Growing Large Onions From Sets

Although sets are usually used to grow early green onions for bunching it is entirely practical to use them for growing big dry onions to sell by the bushel. The crop comes on much earlier than that grown from seed, and does not require the tedious weeding, and you are sure of a perfect stand. Also on account of the even spacing, the onions are generally of larger even size and bring the highest market price.

I would advise planting in rows 14 or 16 inches apart with the sets 2 to 4 inches apart in the row. This will take from 10 to 20 bushels of sets per acre, depending on the size of the sets, small ones of course going farther. They should be planted very early, the earlier the better, in little furrows about 3 inches deep made with a wheel hoe. Space the sets by hand and set the right end up.

**About Sizes of Onion Sets.** It is very important that you get onion sets of the right size. If just a little too large they will run to seed right away instead of making a good onion. The usual rule is to use every one below one and a-half inches in diameter, but



Bunch Onions Grown From Bottom Sets

we use none above one inch, thus assuring satisfactory results so far as quality of sets is concerned

### Mountain Grown Onion Sets

We have been experimenting for several year with mountain-grown onion sets on the theory that they would be solidier, harder, and better keeper and the results were even better than we had expected. It is my personal opinion that they are really worth twice as much as ordinary sets. They are as hard as a bullet, even size, bright color and absolutely sound. In a field test in the market garden of my son, Frank Field, they made about twice the yield per peck of sets over ordinary sets alongside.

We used a carload of the sets last year and liked them so well we ordered 5 carloads grown for spring trade. They cost more than other sets but are worth more. We will handle no other sets this year. When they are gone we will quit filling orders for common sets don't go after you have seen the Mountain Grown sets.

### How to Grow Big Spanish Onions

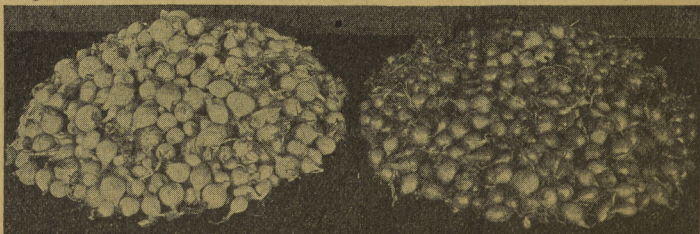
The big Spanish onions are the Prizetaker variety and generally grown from sets or plants. I like sets the best. With me they have proved earlier, cheaper, and less work than the plants, and more profitable than growing from seed drilled direct in the field, as the onions were earlie, large, made better yield, and brought better price.

In my own garden I planted a gallon of Prizetaker sets, giving them just ordinary garden culture. They made about 210 feet of row about 5 sets to the foot. After pulling lots of green onions early, we harvested in the fall 215 lbs. of big onions, most of which would run about 3 to the pound, an ideal size.

This figures about 700 bushels per acre, which is very profitable. You can do nearly the same thing with other varieties, but I like Prizetaker the best, as they grow very large. It has been hard to get Prizetaker sets in the past as they do not keep well as sets ordinarily, but we find that the Mountain Grown Prizetaker Sets will keep fine and we have 400 bu. of them this year.

### Special Offer of Onion Sets For Fall Shipment

For shipment in October and November, we will make a special price of **\$4.00 per bu.** or **\$1.00 per peck**, for the genuine mountain-grown sets of either Prizetaker or other varieties. This is not prepaid, and is for fall only. Spring prices higher.



Bottom Onion Sets. Fine For Big Onions or Green Onions. Either.





This shows how we make 100 Per Cent Seed. Corn Handled This Way Can't Help Growing

This picture will give you a good idea of how we are making sure of good seed corn this fall. That's the only sure way. Hang it up and get it dried out before it freezes. We have had a gang of men at work at it since September and we have thousands of bushels of seed hung up. All big, fine, sound ears, too. And they will all grow. You couldn't kill 'em with a club. It takes money and work and storage room and nerve to do it on the scale we have been doing it this fall, but when it's done, you've got something.

## The Seed Corn Situation

Probably the question that is most often asked us now is, "What About Seed Corn?"

I can tell you better what about it in two weeks from now when I find out how early the first killing frost is going to be.

At the time this is written, the last part of September, we have not had a frost yet. The corn is humping along fast and doing fine.

But, meanwhile, we are playing safe by hanging up an early supply of corn just as soon as it is hard enough.

We have already got most of the sweet corn hung up and we are just beginning now on the field corn. Just as fast as the field corn is well dented and solid, we are packing it out and hanging it up on the Knox Seed Corn Driers. I don't know how much of this we will get hung up, but it will be anywhere from 5,000 to 10,000 bushels.

Corn selected and hung up in this way will be, every ear of it, 100 per cent seed corn. There is no chance whatever for poor germination on such corn.

You must remember that Southwest Iowa is always exceptionally favored on early ripening of seed corn. We have different soil here from the balance of the state and we always have ripe corn if any one does. That is the reason the seed corn business has made such growth here in southwestern Iowa. We

are exceptionally favored by nature in being able to ripen seed corn every year, whether the rest of the state does or not.

When in addition to that we get out and hang up our seed as we are doing this year, we are going to have pretty near a cinch on the seed corn business.

But anyway, you may rest assured that we are going to have seed corn, good seed corn, and plenty of it.

Of course you ought to get out and hang up your own seed corn. I have always told you that and still insist on it. If you don't get first-class seed of your own hung up, I am hanging some here for you and will be mighty glad to have your order for it.

The drouth didn't hurt us a bit. Pretty dry, but our corn is used to that, and went right along and made a big crop anyway. I believe we have got the best crop of corn we ever had.

### This Is the Seed Corn For You

The seed corn grown here in Page County, Iowa, is exactly the seed corn for you to use. It is grown near your latitude, in your kind of soil, and your kind of varieties. You know what to depend on. You are safe in planting it. Here is another thing. When you buy corn of me you know it was grown right here and not shipped in from away off somewhere in a different country and soil. Our corn is grown right here in these two counties, all except our extra early corn.





# The Everbearing Strawberry Has Made Good

There can be no possible doubt any longer about the Everbearing Strawberries. They have made good, and then some. If you have been putting off planting them waiting for them to show whether they are a good thing or a fake, you don't need to wait any longer. They have proved the last four seasons that they will bear all summer every summer, from earlier than the others till the ground freezes in the fall. Ripe berries, green berries, and blossoms all the time. And the best berries you ever tasted, big, and red, and sweet, and juicy. Real strawberries.

## New Low Prices

Here are the new prices for 1918.

25 plants .....	\$ .65
50 plants .....	1.10
100 plants .....	2.00
300 plants .....	5.00
500 plants .....	8.00

These prices are all POSTPAID, by parcel post, safe delivery guaranteed. No lower prices on any amount. Plants are guaranteed to be genuine. Everbearing, or I will replace them 2 for 1.

## The Truth About Everbearers

You will still find some people who insist that there is nothing to the Everbearing strawberries, but they are generally people who have never grown them themselves nor seen them growing. Any one who has actually seen them growing and bearing is convinced once for all. There is no more argument then.

Two years ago we sold about 1,100,000 plants. Last spring we sold about 1,600,000 plants. Next spring we expect to sell over 2,500,000. And remember these are not big wholesale orders to dealers, but planting or-

ders sold direct to the farmers and gardeners. I do not think there is a firm in the country who sell anywhere near as many Everbearers direct to the planters as we do.

We have always refused to sell to dealers and agents to be resold or peddled out. It isn't safe. We can't be there to make sure that our true stock reaches the man who plants it. We learned one year of an agent who got 200 plants from us, sold several thousand, filled the orders with any old thing, and showed our label to doubters to prove that he bought plants of us. Got us into a peck of trouble with his customers when the plants he delivered refused to bear.

Now, if any agent or dealer tells you he is buying plants from Henry Field to fill his orders, you make him show his papers. It is practically certain that he is stinging you.

There are only two exceptions, A. J. Bacon, Lenox, Iowa, and Andrew Zeiger, Waldo Kansas. They have taken orders for us for 10 years or more and are all right. But outside of them we haven't an agent, and don't expect to have any.

We do not sell to dealers or storekeepers to re-sell. They cannot get any lower price than you do and not as good service. If you want our seeds and plants, you should send direct to us. We guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction, and if any one is taking any chances its us, not you.

Of course, all of this does not affect the Junior Seedsmen. These are the boys and girls who sell our 30c seed collection for prizes. They have a splendid proposition, and are all right kids, and if they come to see you I want you to treat them nice. We had 18,000 of them at work last spring, and will have 30,000 this spring. They sell nothing but that one 30c collection, and its a big bargain too.



# Special Bargain Bulb Offers

## Special \$1.50 Collection of Hardy Bulbs

These are all hardy bulbs to be planted in open ground September to December, and blooming in March, April and May. Nothing makes so fine a showing in a garden as a bed of early hardy bulbs and few people realize how cheap they are, and how easily grown. In order to get more people started growing them, I have made up this special collection at almost cost price:

- 2 White Hyacinths.
- 2 Red Hyacinths.
- 2 Blue Hyacinths.
- 6 Hardy Narcissus or Daffodils.
- 6 Tulips.
- 6 Early Double Tulips.
- 6 Parrot Tulips.
- 6 Darwin Tulips.
- 6 Crocus.
- 2 Narcissus (Von Sion).
- 2 Narcissus (Emperor).
- 2 Narcissus (Barri Conspicuous).
- 6 Spanish Iris.

All the above for \$1.50 postpaid

## Special \$1.40 Collection of Bulbs.

To be planted in flower pots from September to December and blooming from December to April.

- 2 White Hyacinths, early very fragrant.
- 2 Red Hyacinths, best variety for house
- 2 Blue Hyacinths, best variety for house
- 1 Chinese Sacred Lily, will bloom in water
- 1 Double Sacred Lily, same as above
- 1 Calla Lily, large everblooming.
- 6 Tulips, bright colored, early variety.
- 6 Paper White Narcissus, very early
- 6 Freesias, Giant White.
- 6 Daffodils, mixed varieties.
- 1 Narcissus, Von Sion, very large
- 1 Narcissus, Emperor, largest variety
- 6 Crocus, large size, mixed colors.
- 3 Jonquils, yellow, very fragrant.

This entire collection, worth at list price over \$2.00, sent postpaid for \$1.40.

## Special School Yard Tulip Collection, \$1.60

For planting on school grounds there is nothing equal to tulips. They are sure to grow and bloom, the children go wild over them, and they bloom before school is out in the spring. The trouble with most flowers for school gardens is that they bloom in vacation, but the tulips bloom in April or May when school is still in session. (Planted in the fall during the fall term).

I have made up a special collection of tulips at a very low price, especially suited to school needs. Here it is: 50 Tulips, Fine Single Mixed, 25 Tulips, Parrot Mixed.

All for \$1.60, delivered postpaid. This is a special offer for schools only.

## Peonies.

Peonies can be set either in fall or early spring, but fall is best. See big catalog for full list.

**Mixed Narcissus or Daffodils**—All varieties and colors. Price, 30c doz. 25 for 60c, \$2.25 per 100

## Mixed Bedding Hyacinths

An extra good mixture, good-sized bulbs and good colors, all sound bulbs and guaranteed to bloom, with ordinary care.

They are fine for house culture, but specially intended for bedding out, and at our low prices can be planted in large lots.

They can be had either in mixture or in separate colors as follows, white, bluish white, red, pink, deep blue, light blue.

**PRICES:** 8c each, 6 for 45c, 85c per dozen, 25 for \$1.60, or 100 for \$6.00, either all alike or assorted to suit.

## Special Offer Mixed Bedding Hyacinths

Good-sized sound bulbs, all colors mixed, 6 for 35c, 12 for 65c, 25 for \$1.25, 100 for \$4.75.

Dutch Roman Hyacinths, all colors mixed, 5c each, 6 for 25c, 12 for 50c, 25 for \$1.00, 100 for \$3.75. All or any of the above postpaid.

## Dutch Roman or Miniature Hyacinths

A smaller and earlier variety of regular Dutch hyacinths. I like them really better in some ways than the larger ones. They are specially fine to plant in flower pots, three bulbs to a five inch pot. They come into bloom after the French Romans are gone and before the regular Dutch bedding hyacinths are ready. I had a constant show of these in my office all winter from bulbs planted in October and brought up from the cellar a few at a time, as I wanted them to bloom. These can be furnished in any color, either all alike or assorted as follows: Pink, red, white, light blue, yellow.

**PRICE:** 6c each, 6 for 30c, 12 for 60c, 25 for \$1.15, 100 for \$4.50, either all alike or assorted to suit. See special offer for mixed all colors.

## Miscellaneous Bulbs.

**Crocus**—Either separate colors or mixed. Price, 20c per dozen, 25 for 40c, \$1.50 per 100.

**Freesias**—Price, each 4c, 3 for 10c, 30c per dozen.

**Spanish Iris**—A bulbous, hardy iris that should be planted in the fall like tulips. Colors very bright. Price, each 3c, 35c per dozen.

**Calla Lily**—One of the most popular and ornamental house lilies. Price, each 25c.

**Snowdrop**—Dainty little white flowers blooming very early. Price, each 2c, 20c per dozen.

**Easter Lily**—The well-known house-blooming lily; flowers long, tubular in shape, and of a most delightful fragrance, large bulbs. Price, each 20c, 3 for 50c.

## For Full List of Bulbs.

This is just a condensed list of the bulbs we have for sale. We have all kinds of bulbs—anything you want, and sell them at reasonable prices.

## Special Offer on Hyacinth Bulbs.

In the September Seed Sense I forgot to list the mixed hyacinths, the bedding hyacinths, and the Dutch Roman hyacinths. I get the named sorts in all right, but forgot the other grades. I am making a special offer of them here. H. F.





# THE PEONY

The Flower for the  
Million and the  
Millionaire

We grow all our own  
Peonies here at the Seed  
House, and they are a beautiful  
sight when in bloom. We  
check them all over when in  
bloom so as to be sure they  
are true to name and the  
description is correct

First of all in the list of hardy flowers, I would put the peony. It is hardy as an oak, lives for years, and gets better with age. It needs no protection, will grow in any good soil, and has absolutely no diseases or insect enemies. A millionaire could have nothing finer, and no flower will do as well for the common gardener. The plants can be set either in spring or fall, but if set in the spring should be set very early. They will often bloom the first year they are set, and always by the next year. In addition to my already large and fine collection of peonies I added the H. A. Terry collection, which was in many ways the finest in the world. Father Terry had spent over fifty years developing the peony, and originated over 300 new varieties, many of them finer than anything heretofore known. After his death I purchased his entire collection and moved it to my own grounds. His varieties are specially noted for bright, clear colors, extreme hardiness and certainty to bloom. The following list is simply a selection of a few good varieties from my collection of over 300 sorts. These are ones that I have chosen as extra good ones, certain to grow and bloom for any one.

There are plenty more in the complete list just as good, but I do not have room to describe them all, so I have chosen these to describe more fully. I am certain that among them you can find any style of peony you want, and I know they are all good ones for I grow them on my own grounds and have seen them in bloom. All are double and most of them are very fragrant.

Prices given are for good, strong plants of from 3 to 5 new eyes, either large divisions from old clumps, or complete plants of one growth from small divisions or cuttings. See below for prices on large clumps.

## Pink Peonies

<b>Brightness (Terry)</b> —Pure deep pink tall, free bloomer .....	\$ .50
<b>Elegans</b> —Outer leaves pink, center salmon color. Odd and beautiful .....	.25
<b>Gen. Canby (Terry)</b> —Outer petals deep rose, center light rose, tipped white and fringed. Blooms early .....	.25
<b>Jupiter (Terry)</b> —Crimson and bright rose, very large and early. Fine .....	.25
<b>La Couquette</b> —Bright rose with creamy center .....	.50
<b>L'Esperance</b> —Soft, pale pink, slightly shaded with carmine. Very early and fragrant. Very large and a fine bloomer. Nearly always in bloom for Memorial Day .....	.25
<b>Mazie Terry (Terry)</b> —Bright rose, tipped with white. Large flower, globular, strong grower and free bloomer. One of the best .....	1.00
<b>Marie Honickman (Terry)</b> —Very tall, dark pink. Handsome .....	.50
<b>Parmentierre</b> —Light rose, free bloomer, fine .....	.50
<b>Pauline</b> —Bright rose, fading to blush pink. Very fine .....	.50
<b>Princess Ellen (Terry)</b> —Bright rose tipped white, very large, free bloomer, tall, fine .....	1.00
<b>Reine Victoria</b> —Bright rose, perfect flower, strong growers .....	.25
<b>Robert Burns</b> —Outer petals purplish rose, inside light rose, tipped white .....	.25
<b>Stella (Terry)</b> —Delicate rose with crimson center. Fine .....	.50
<b>Terry's No. 4 (Terry)</b> —Beautiful light rose, full globular flower, very large, center tipped white .....	1.00

### SPECIAL OFFER TERRY SEEDLINGS

Terry Seedling Peonies, not named or kept separate. 8 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.50, 60 for \$5.00, not prepaid.



## Red Peonies

<b>Carnation</b> (Terry)—Bright crimson throughout, center finely fringed . . . .	.25
<b>Crimson Queen</b> (Terry)—Solid Crimson, blooming in clusters, finely fringed, extra fine . . . . .	.50
<b>Ernest Hemming</b> (Terry)—Bright crimson throughout, broad petals, free bloomer, tall, strong grower, very large flower . . . . .	.50
<b>Eureka</b> (Terry)—Rosy crimson. A double decker or two story flower . . . .	1.00
<b>Grace French</b> (Terry)—Bright crimson, globular flower, compact bush . .	.50
<b>Grand flora Rosea</b> —Tall deep crimson, blooms late. An old variety . . . .	.25
<b>Grover Cleveland</b> (Terry)—In my opinion the best one of Terry's wonderful reds. Deep glowing crimson. Very large flower, globular, and finely fringed. Just about perfect every way . . .	1.50
<b>Humeii Carnea</b> —Large flower, bright rose, strong grower, fragrant . . . . .	.25
<b>Lillie McGill</b> (Terry)—Deep crimson, very large, strong grower and very free bloomer. Extra good . . . . .	1.00
<b>Mars</b> (Terry)—Deep blood red, very free bloomer, fine every way . . . . .	.25
<b>Pottsii</b> —Very dark crimson, semi-double, free bloomer, and very early . .	.25
<b>Rachel</b> (Terry)—Another of Terry's wonderful deep reds, glowing crimson, full double and free blooming. Extra fine . . . . .	1.00
<b>Rhoda</b> (Terry)—Beautiful light crimson, perfect form, free bloomer, very fine in every way . . . . .	1.00
<b>Rose Frangans</b> —Very large, full double, perfect rose color. Has the color and fragrance of an American beauty rose. Strong grower, late . . . . .	.25
<b>May King</b> —The new, deep red, extra red. See full description elsewhere .	1.00

## White Peonies

(Including some which are blush white, light pink, or cream colored when first opening, but fading to white later.)

<b>Emilv Hoste</b> —Pure white, edged with crimson, very fine . . . . .	.50
<b>Esther</b> (Terry)—Considered by Mr. Terry as one of his finest, and named after his wife. Outer petals light rose, center finely fringed, cream tipped with light rose, very free bloomer . . . . .	1.00
<b>Festiva Maxima</b> —The largest and probably the best white peony grown. Very large and double, rich fragrance, pure white with a little touch of scarlet on center petals. Hardy and sure to bloom anywhere . . . . .	.50
<b>Floral Treasure</b> —Blush pink, shading to almost white, very fragrant and very large, often 7 inches across . . . .	.50
<b>Globosa</b> —Very large, globe-shaped, pure white . . . . .	.50
<b>Iris Pleas</b> —Soft, light rose, tipped with white, full double . . . . .	.25

<b>Miss Henninger</b> (Terry)—Outer petals soft, light rose, center light cream, tipped white, fading to pure white. Extra good one . . . . .	1.00
<b>Mrs. Douglas</b> —Pure white with a splash of crimson on center petals. Finely fringed . . . . .	.50
<b>Mrs. Rudd</b> (Terry)—Pure white or slightly cream, center finely fringed, very fine . . . . .	.50
<b>Magnifica</b> —Very large bloom, white with creamy center . . . . .	.25
<b>Queen Emma</b> (Terry)—Large, full double white, tinged with rose, making a very delicate silvery color, blooms very freely and very large . . . . .	1.00
<b>Terry's No. 6</b> (Terry)—Full double, white with tinge of light rose, very fine . . . . .	1.00
<b>Whittleyii</b> —A favorite pure white commercial variety. A sure bloomer . .	.25

## Postpaid

These prices include delivery by parcels post, all charges prepaid. Remember this when comparing prices.

## Special Offer

**Double White**—Mixture of the best large, double white varieties. 20c each, 5 for \$1.

**Double Pink**—A collection of pink sorts ranging from a light shell pink to almost a crimson. 20c each, 6 for \$1.00.

**Double Red**—Various shades of deep red. 20c each, 6 for \$1.00.

**Mixed Double**—All colors. Hardly any two alike. 20c each, 3 for 50c, 6 for \$1.00, 12 for \$2.00.

## Mixed Iris

We have several rows of iris that are of mixed varieties, where we have planted the odds and ends of named varieties that were left at the end of the season, or where we have planted small lots, of which we did not have enough to pay to keep it on the list of named varieties. Also, sometimes a stake will get knocked down and lost, or the label on the box of plants will get lost. Then they have to go into the mixture. This mixture contains a good assortment of varieties and plants of some of our very finest ones will be found in it. They are increasing fast on us and we want to get them cleaned out, so I am going to make a special offer on them.

**SPECIAL OFFER:** Mixed varieties of iris, good, strong plants, 3 for 25c, or 90c per dozen.





From Iowa and proud of it

# Wholesale Net Prices For Oct. 1917

Good to Oct. 31, 1917. (Subject to stock unsold)

On Clover, Alfalfa, and Other Grass and Field Seeds Which Fluctuate in Price

Address All Orders to Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa

These prices will only hold good till Oct. 31, 1917, and subject to stock being unsold. If you do not get your order made before that date write in for latest prices, as promptly on that date we will start filling orders at the prevailing prices, which will most certainly be higher on some items.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

<b>Clover (60 lbs. per bu)</b>	<b>Per bu.</b>	<b>Blue Grass (14 lbs. per bu.)</b>	<b>Per lb.</b>
Medium or Common Red	15 00	Kentucky	.28
Mammoth Red	15 00	English	.20
Alsike	14 00		
White	Per lb. 60c	<b>Red Top, fancy solid seed</b>	.20
<b>Timothy (45 lbs. per bu.)</b>		<b>Bermuda Grass</b>	.50
Home grown	4 00	<b>Grass Seed Mixtures</b>	<b>Per lb.</b>
<b>Timothy and Clover Mixed (45 lbs. per bu.)</b>		Permanent Meadow Mix	.13
Timothy-Alsike Mixture	4 50	Permanent Pasture Mix	.13
Timothy-Red Clover Mixture	4 95	Lowland Pasture Mix	.13
<b>Alfalfa (60 lbs. per bu.) All non-irrigated.</b>	<b>Per lb.</b>	Quick Action Hog Pasture	.00
Kansas-Nebraska	.20	Lawn Grass Mixture	.30
Dakota grown	.23	Timothy Alsike Mixture	.10
Montana grown	.24	Timothy-Red Clover Mixture	.11
Grimm type (Dakota or Colorado grown)	.50	<b>Rye, Winter, per bu.</b>	<b>\$3.00</b>
Baltic (Dakota grown)	.50	<b>Wheat, Winter (Ask for prices)</b>	
<b>Sweet Clover (60 lbs. per bu)</b>	<b>Per lb.</b>	<b>Winter Onion Sets</b>	
White Biennial (Hulled and Scarified)	.25	Small amounts by mail postpaid	per lb. .25
Yellow (Hulled and Scarified)	.20	Larger lots by express	.15
White Biennial (Unhulled)	.15	<b>Rape Imported, Dwarf Essex Variety</b>	.15
<b>Orchard Grass</b>	.25	<b>Tobacco Dust</b>	per lb. 10c. 12 lbs. for \$1.00
<b>Brome Grass</b>	.15		

## These Are Wholesale Prices

Good for amounts of 10 pounds or over of a kind.  
Add 2c per lb. for amounts of 5 to 10 pounds.  
Add 5c per lb. for amounts below 5 pounds.

## Unusual Shortage of Timothy and Clover Seed In Corn Belt

I don't suppose there has ever been a time in history of Iowa when timothy and clover seed were so short a crop as now. Certainly not since I have been in the seed business, and that's quite some time now.

You know how it is around here. Well, its the same everywhere in the cornbelt so far as I can find out. I've been writing hundreds of letters lately to farmers all over the country who generally have seed to sell, and the replies are all the same. No seed—all winter killed—will have to ship in seed—grass-hoppers killing the new seeding of clover—old seed all out of the country—local dealers asking \$5.00 for timothy—etc., etc.

Fortunately for us and you who have to buy seed we saw this coming way last spring, early. Back in March we got a hunch that the clover and timothy and alfalfa were all killed out and commenced to quietly gather up seed. We took nothing but extra good seed, but we bought all that we could find of that kind. We had the money to pay cash, and we got the seed before the other fellows knew there was any danger of a shortage.

The result of it is that we now have a good supply of fancy clover and timothy and alfalfa seed, as staple as gold dollars, and bought at last year's prices.

These prices, especially on clover seed, are subject to seed being unsold on receipt of your order. It's going fast already.

Yes, it will make us some profit. That's why we bought it.

But just for the fun of it, we are going to divide the profit with you. We can sell below present values and still make profit enough. For instance Timothy is really worth now about \$5.00 per bu. We are selling at \$ 4.00. Clover is worth \$16.00 and we are selling at \$15.00, ALFALFA at \$12.00 a bushel, with a second grade at \$8.00.

We will make a dollar a bushel all around and you'll save a dollar. That makes it pleasant for all.

Now I can't say how long these prices will last. My advice would be to buy now while you are sure of these prices. Even if you are not ready to use the seed, buy it, put it away, and forget it. You'll never buy it any cheaper nor any better seed. Any of it can be returned at any time if not entirely satisfactory.

But if you have to pay \$7.00 for timothy and \$18.00 for clover next spring don't say I didn't warn you in time. This seed will be all sold long before that and when I have to pay present prices for more seed I will sure charge more.

Henry Field.



<b>ORDER SHEET</b>		Date.....	Total Am't of Order	\$	cts.
To HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa			Paid in		
			P. O. Money Order		

**TO HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Express Money Order ----

Postoffice \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

County.....Rt. No.....Box.....Street and No.....

R. R. Station \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of town if different from postoffice.) Silver \_\_\_\_\_

What Railroad? \_\_\_\_\_ What Express Co.? \_\_\_\_\_ Paid in Stamps \_\_\_\_\_

Mark in Square Which Way

You Want Order Sent ☐ Parcel Post ☐ Express ☐ Freight ☐ Whatever Way Best ☐ Total Amount Paid ----

Shall we fill exact amount ordered and adjust price later?

fill exactly the amount of money we need? If not, shall we

for exactly the amount of money sent? ..... If out of the variety ordered do we have

your permission to substitute equal or better in the nearest we can supply?.....

**Please Answer Above Information Each Time You Write**  
**Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back**—It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds

or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt, if not satisfactory, and money paid for them will be refunded. But we do not and can not accept any return of goods which are damaged, soiled, or otherwise rendered unfit for use.

as they depend on so many conditions beyond our control.

Amount	Articles Wanted	\$	Cts.
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[illegible]

OVER

OVER

FROM

TOWN

STATE



"From Iowa and  
proud of it"

Henry Field Seed Co.

Iowa's Leading  
Seed House

Shenandoah, Iowa